FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, MAY 22, 1850. The present position of affairs between ENGLAND and France affords plenty of room for conjecture taking them off, pleases him. A more serious bupresent, however, Austria may attempt to form a counter-as to the final result; but, as we have yet only siness, as concerns Ireland, will be the opposition union, but this she will find very difficult if not impossible to led to this position, and the comments of the Times in that kingdom. We anticipate nothing but misand Morning Chronicle-these latter being evi- chief from the motion which Lord STANLEY has dently designed to make out a case of political du-undertaken to make in the upper House, to amend plicity on the part of Lord Palmerston—we hardly the bill received from the Commons, by substitut-

heard the French version of the transactions which think it fair to make any comments whatever upon ing the higher assessment of £12 in the place of the business. We are, however, very decidedly of £8, as the qualification of an elector. A collision opinion that nothing serious will grow out of it; between the two branches of the Legislature is aland the leading Parisian journals, received yester- ways to be deprecated, but especially at this time, day, appear to have arrived at the same conclusion. when the House of Lords is far from being in good The National declares the whole of the excitement odor with the people, and when it certainly beto be-what in English we should term fudge. hooves the holders of peculiar rights and privileges The Presse passes an earnest and eloquent pane- to exercise them with moderation and discretion. gyric upon the good faith evinced by England ever since the revolution of February, 1848. The that there is not any cause for the slightest agitation about the matter. The French funds are also rapidly reaching the price they were quot-We are forced, however, to admit that the evasive reply given by Lord LANSDOWNE to Lord BROUGHAM in the House of Lords, the absence of Lord PALMER-STON from the House of Commons at the time when he was aware explanations would be sought of him, added to the replies of Lord JOHN RUSSELL when pressed for a direct answer to a straightforward question, fill us with something like apprehension that the course which our Foreign Secretary has pursued in this affair has had a little more obliquity bout it than is honorable to English diplomacy. We must wait until the re-assembling of Parliament,

after announcing the recall of the French Minister from London, and cheered and complimented him. This may be called nothing but the natural exultation of Frenchmen at witnessing the dignity of are afraid it was rather the indulgence of a smothered spite against la perfide Albion. We trust, however, that such a feeling is not shared by any large proportion of the French people. General other members of the tiers parti in the Assembly. voting against printing the papers connected with the Greek affair. Some of the French papers say

that the recall of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS was decided for London, charged with a special mission in re-

ed to connect this misunderstanding with France either a want of employment or a want of confidence. with one one also between England and Russia and Bavaria. A very sharp letter had been addressed, it was said, by Baron BRUNNOW to Lord PALMERSTON, and that the anbassadors from Rus-

tion in his family; and that the Bavarian Minister was confined at home by sickness. We cannot penetrate these court secrets; we can merely repeat the history of these negotiations about Greece in London and in Athens in the papers of the day; they are all ex parte, however, and for party purposes. We must wait a few days for Lord Palhave the advantage of having heard both sides; al-

a little quieter, the French Government will speed-

appropriately calls a comédie d'honneur. employed with Irish as well as French affairs, declares there will be no war. The new Bund comprises acceptance of any other conditions than the pure and simple Lord John Russell has obtained leave, by a vote within its limits all the countries bordering on France and execution of the convention of London was not consistent

tion of the office of Lord Lieutenant, and the consequent necessary official arrangements in England. Col. SIBTHORPE was the only English member who voted in the minority. He abides most pertinaciously in his opposition to Ministers; no measure of theirs, either for retrenchment or expenditure, standing still or going forward, laying on taxes or

FRANCE is yet quiet, but the Government is forewarned of danger, and therefore forearmed against Journal des Debats sees the grossest exag- it. Upwards of 150,000 troops have been concengeration in the French representation of the whole trated in Paris and its environs. The ultras there affair, and the Constitutional now acknowledges are said to be anxious to measure their strength with the Government, and to be restrained with difficulty by their leaders, one of whom, a prominent member of the Mountain party, has placed ed at before the recall of M. Drouyn DE LHUYS. himself under the protection of the Prefect of Police, having been menaced by his own friends for his backwardness in "descending into the streets." The insurrectionary party are said to have about 50,000 muskets and a fair supply of ammunition at their disposal; the number of men who would take part in such a movement is probably not more than 15,000, but a great number of the uncertain and wavering population of Paris are expected to join the insurgents, should they commence operations. The Government think that the desire for insurrection has not penetrated the masses of the people; and that if the outrage, should one be attempted, be promptly and energetically met, after the Whitsuntide holydays, for Lord Palmer- the ranks of the insurgents will not be materially increased. STON's expose of the whole affair. If he can make A good deal of stir has been excited in Paris by the search out a good case, it will give sincere pleasure to the made by the police for some of the French exiles lately in entire British public; but, if he cannot, there cer- London, and who were said to have arrived in Paris. We tainly will be no necessity to go to war with have stated that the Red Republican party in the National France on account of an error, or even a want of Assembly did not join in the enthusiasm so exuberant around courtesy on the part of our Government. We hope them when the misunderstanding with England was announfor the best. There was not the slightest founda- ced. The "Red" journals have since then treated the whole tion for the rumor of Lord Normanny having been affair as a coup d'etat on the part of the Government, and recalled from Paris. Unfortunately that nobleman spoken of it very scoffingly. We have no doubt that the exis suffering from the effects of a fall from his horse, treme Republicans have penetrated the design which called and is confined to his room at Versailles. The forth this parade of vigor. In fact, the Government party exworst feature which this foolish affair has yet ex- pressed, in so many words, their feeling upon the occasion; hibited is the applause with which the prospect of when, after Gen. Labitte's speech, the Ministerial mema rupture with England was received by the great bers joyfully exclaimed to each other, "This will save our majority of the French National Assembly. The electoral bill." The French Ministry evidently regarded the Legitimist party of all grades, Messrs. Mole, Thiers, incident as a perfect godsend, and determined to make the Piscatory, Dupetit Thouars, Larochejacquelin, most of it, in order to divert attention from their own doings. Gen. Changarnier, &c. all gathered round General Petitions against the new electoral law are pouring in from all LAHITTE, when he descended from the Tribune parts of the country, and excitement appears to be spreading in all directions. The authors of the constitution are decidedly of opinion that any attempt to limit the franchise, except by a Constituent Assembly, properly convened, is illegal. M. DUPIN, Gen. CAVAIGNAC, M. LAMARTINE, and VICTOR France upheld by a high public functionary; we Hugo concur in this idea. It is said that Gen. CHANGAR-NIER quails before the firm and calm attitude assumed by the respectable body of the people both in the capital and in the provinces. The chiefs of the Socialists call upon the people to be patient; and have imagined a passive means of resist-Cavaignac, M. Gustave de Beaumont, and a few ance which is much more dangerous for the Government. showed their disapprobation of the proceedings by if the Assembly violate the constitution. The police have in-They persuade the people to refuse the payment of the taxes terdicted the sale of all the liberal papers in the streets, and three of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian and "satisfactory," although upon some points three of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed; sevultarian upon the sequence of the most democratic ones have been suppressed in the sequence of t on by a Cabinet council of the French Ministry held eral persons also who signed a petition against the new elecin Paris during the absence of the President at Government is anxious to drive the people to insurrection, that he was afterwards induced to agree to it. down. The city would then be declared in a state of siege, volume of 384 pages. This is the third volume of State feeling that the force accumulated in Paris will easily put it The Patrie contradicts this report, and says the re-call was made by the perfect accord of the President and Cabinet. The National says M. Brenier, the destruction of the Republic. We think new combina-Director of the Foreign Office, is about to set out tions are fast developing themselves in Europe, and some of ur politicians fancy that they perceive among them a union cultivate the most friendly relations with France. It is lation to this affair. Other papers say that it is of France, Russia, and Austria, on one hand, against the material to us who are the men of which the Government of not so, and that the next move on the board must be made by England. One effect this little misunderstanding will undoubtedly have; it will divert jugation of Germany to Austria, and a cession of the better attention of a considerable portion of the Parisians part of the Turkish empire to Russia. There will be much from affairs nearer home, and may, for a time at to be done before this is accomplished. We do not pretend that whatever ground of complaint they may fancy they have least, postpone the threatened outbreak of the peo- to have an opinion as to the result, but we certainly regard against her Majesty's Government, they have no ground of ple in consequence of the proposed alteration in the the immediately succeeding months as very momentous ones, electoral law. There are many persons both in and we have a stronger desire than hope that the end of the France and England who say that the whole af- present year will be reached in peace. The deposites in the them, to feel towards the Government and the nation of fair is nothing but a ruse contrived for that very Paris Savings' Bank last week were only 202,762 francs: purpose. Another party of politicians have wish- those withdrawn amounted to 202,267 francs. This shows

SPAIN and PORTUGAL present nothing new.

The Pope is busy with processions and ceremonies, but we do not hear that he is acquiring popusia and Bavaria did not join the other members of cal condition. All newspapers, whether English, larity, or his people bettering their social or politithe corps diplomatique at Lord Palmerston's on the French, or Italian, which venture to criticise the Queen's birthday in consequence. We hear no policy of the Papal Governments, are stopped. The Times more about the angry letter, but we do hear that Baron Brunnow accepted Lord Palmerston's invirence journals, have been under the ban of the police. Gen. tation, but was prevented attending by indisposi-BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS has arrived in Paris, and been welcomed by his political friends in the hall of the Assembly. Lord PALMERSTON, nothing daunted by the mal-a-propos the on dits of the day. The exact truth is indeed effect of his proceedings in GRECE, is about trying a similar hard to arrive at. You will find many versions of mode of negotiating-namely, at the cannon's mouth-with NAPLES. Part of the squadron lately employed at Athens is NAPLES. Part of the squadron lately employed at Athens is about to proceed to the coast of Italy to demand reparation of that the discussion may now be allowed to terminate." the King of Naples for losses sustained by the English in 1848. We do not like this mode of settlement between a purposes. We must wait a few days for Lord Fair merston's expose, when we shall, at all events, powerful and a weak nation; the might apparently predomic conclusive as to leave little room to cavil. It seems quite nates over the right. Surely in these days of reference, me- clear that Baron Gnos did throw up his mission, and that though diplomatic questions are sometimes like me. diation, and arbitration, some less suspicious mode of balancing when Mr. Wrsz sent the Baron his last proposals, in the taphysical ones, easier to decide from the evidence accounts might be adopted. Unless some new political c m- hope that their acceptance would obviate the necessity of reon one side only than from that on both. There bination take place, we are willing to hope that there is at curring to offensive measures, Baron Gaos stated that he are two circumstances connected with these nego- length a fair prospect of a constitutional and united Grama- would recommend their adoption in his private espacity. tiations which appear very unfortunate. One is Nr. The Congress at Berlin has closed. Paussta has es- There is reason to fear that King Orso was much encouraged that a double set of negotiators should have been tablished the Bund, which comprises herself and all the sove- to persist in his view of the business, and to throw every employed—one at Athens, the other in London; reign Princes who do not wear a crown. Hassa has remain obstacle in the way of negotiation; in fact, that all Baron there was great danger of a conflict of opinion, and ed firm, and has abandoned Austrara and the four Kings, Gros's efforts were neutralized by the interference of M. the danger has been realized; and hence all this and denounced their scheme. All the States in the union THOUVENEL, the Envoy from France to the Court of Greece. flurry and hazard of mischief. Another misfor- with Prussia will attend, by their representatives, the Austrian This gentleman boasted that the British Envoy durst not again tune, or rather error, was that the English des- Congress at Frankfort, but with a full reservation of the rights have recourse to coercive measures. The moment that Mr. patches should have been sent by way of Berlin of the Union, and a denial to Austra of any authority to Wyse and Admiral Parker undeceived King Orno in this, and Vienna; the French ones by the more expedi- summon any such Congress as head of the old and defunct all resistance ceased, and the difference was at an end. Howtious direct route; and this a second time after an Confederation; accepting ber summons, however, as an inacknowledged previous failure. Our Foreign Of- vitation to a deliberation on the affairs of universal and col- it so far which either affects the honor of British diplomacy, fice really makes sad blunders in the case of des- lective Germany. The States, when they come to Frank- or endangers the continuance of the most friendly relations patches; any thing rather than dispatch seems to fort, will vote singly, and each on its own behalf, but in with France. be used in forwarding them. We remember a case unison with the principle of concord agreed upon at Berlin, about two years ago, when a despatch of considera- and as members of the Prussian Bund. Austria cannot ob ble importance—inasmuch as it concerned peace or ject to this, and all conflict on the question of right will be ston's explanation of the sffair with France, as, from knowwar in connexion with Schleswig-Holstein-re- avoided. The members of the Prussian Union regard the ing the strong personal feeling of that journal, we anticipated mained three or four days in the office without hav- Congress at Frankfort as nothing more than a volun'ary as- it would be, and says, "we rely more for the termination of ing been opened or forwarded. A clerk in a mer-sembly of Plenipotentiaries of the thirty-five German Governthis dispute on the moderation of the French Government chant's office would have been rightly turned adrift ments for a definite purpose; and deny that their deliberations than on the confidence which can be placed by the other for such an act of carelessness. We are sorry that can bind any State that does not attend there. The despatch States of Europe in the sincerity of our own." our Foreign Secretary, active and talented as he is, from the Prussian Government on behalf of the German The startling news has just arrived by telegraph of an atseems to continue to have the mechanical arrange seems to continue to have the mechanical arrange Powers assembled at Berlin, to the Prussian Envoy at Vienna, tempt to assassinate the King of Paussta, at Berlin, on the the worst sort! You have—and several among you have ments of his office very loosely attended to. This is a very masterly State paper, and is the first document 28th instant, as he was about to start for Potsdam. His will cause irremediable mischief some day or other. is a very masterly state paper, and is the his toward will cause irremediable mischief some day or other. issued by this new German Power. We are willing to hope Majesty was slightly wounded by a pistol bullet in his lower In the present instance we are quite willing to think, that a German Government has at length been formed; arm. The attempted assassin was immediately arrested; his not as Lord Brougham, half in earnest half in jest, since a common and unanimous resolve has thus been his name is Sefence; he was formerly a sergeant of artillery.

France, society, the present, the future, civilization, and you have let them fall flat upon the parament! You would make seemed to suggest, that Lord Palmerston was in league with the Red Republicans of Paris; but that the affair has been caught at by the existing Administration in France as a fine chance to make a little parade of chivalry, and to change domestic she has strengthened it at Brazin; she will maintain it at sonal towards General Cavaronac and Victor Hugo; the disaffection into a foreign controversy. We incline to the opinion that when affairs at home shall grow

Frankfort. She has raised a loan of £2,700,000 former replied for himself, and M. Emanust Araco replied said he, "windy attempting to tear the granite with your angenerally to Count M., and defended M. Victor Hugo. There without any aid from foreign money markets, so that she is is a rumor that the proposition for an adjustment of differily allow the curtain to drop on what the National in a position to place her army on a war footing, should it be ences with France, which was made by Lord Palmenston. necessary. But it will not be necessary ; for the Times, the has been rejected by the French Government as "insignificant

of 170 against 17, to bring in a bill for the aboli- Belgium; therefore, the defence of the western frontier de-, with the dignity of France, and to none other would be con-, who delivered an able, statesmanlike, and most eloquent pends upon it. There will now be, for the first time since 1815, an efficient and united German army. The presence of Envoys from each member of the Bund at Frankfort will take from Austria and the four Kings the power of exclaiming against a breach of the old constitution. Let the States of Germany be represented as they will at Frankfort, the members of the Bund will form a great majority. For the in the Lords to the bill for extending the suffrage effect; she now makes it a sine qua non that, if she enters any such union, she must enter it with her entire monarchy. But would Saxony, or Bavaria, or Wurtemberg agree to such an arrangement, and be totally lost and absorbed in such a mass.? As for Hanover, it is altogether cut off from any Austrian union by the intervening States of the Bund. Austria will have no German States with whom she can form an acceptable union upon the terms she proposes. She must either come into the German union, so far as she is German, and no further, or she must un-Germanize herself and form an Austrian Empire external to and independent of Germany; and this latter, we think, she will do : with her predilections. her habits, and her tendencies, it is the best thing she can do, both for herself and for the peace and repose of Europe.

There is no news whatever from any part of the North OF EUROPE. Nor are the advices brought by the last mail from India and China of any importance. Another outrage upon a British officer has been committed by the Affredees near Kohat, and a detachment of the Bengal army has met with a reverse in Oude, from insurgent forces, under the command of a refractory chief; but these are affairs of very minor importance. Sir CHARLES NAPIER has been lately very much indisposed, but his energy as a reformer appears undiminished. The most important incident is the ansent ; the sum guarantied to be raised-\$1,000,000 sterlingbeing considered inadequate to the construction of a sufficient length of line to yield a remunerating traffic. The Cholera has broken out, with great virulence, at Bombay, and was also prevalent at Calcutta. Business was dull at Bombay, Calcutta, and Canton, although the tea trade was brisk at advancing prices. The Emperor of China, TAW-KWANG, s dead. He was 69 years of age, and had reigned 30 years.

Our Home Markets have not varied much, so far, during the week. The corn market is firm, but has not advanced; the same may be said of sugar and coffee. Rice is a trifle advanced. Cotton is in demand, and a shade higher; so is wool. Money is plentiful, and the funds very little affected, either by foreign equabbles or by home denunciations. The Economist publishes a table which shows the agreeable fact, that the number of paupers in England has diminished during the present year by no fewer than 53,249 compared with 1849, by 03,074 as compared with 1848, and by 18,178 as compared with February, 1847, when railway operations were in full activity. Our overgrown metropolis continues healthy, although the weekly deaths are increasing, those for the four last weeks having been 803, 829, 857, and 880 respectively. The average of the last week for the ten preceding years was, with allowance for increased population, 947. The arrangements for the proposed exhibition of 1851 are successfully progressing. Returns of the number of articles proposed to be exhibited by one hundred and twenty-six of the principal manufacturers of Birmingham, show that a space equal to 13,000 square feet, or about three-tenths of a square acre. will be required for them alone.

PARLIAMENT met again last night, after the Whitsuntide holydays, and, as was expected, the interruption of perfectly friendly relations with France was among the first subjects attended to. Lord PALMERSTON gave an explanation of the whole affair, which, even in the opinion of M. D'ISRAELI, and others of the opposition, was " frank," "fair," wished to avoid explanation and discussion, until the members had made themselves acquainted with the mass of papers which had been printed and Lord Palmerston concluded by saying : ,

"It is the anxious desire of her Majesty's Government to trust that whatever the Government of France may ultimately feel as to the matter at issue, it will do us the justice to thin complaint for want of good intentions, or a deficiency in that friendly feeling which it is the duty of her Majesty's Government, and the duty of any Government that may succeed

Lord JOHN RUSSELL concluded the discussion by saying "With respect to any discussion which may hereafter take place in this House, I shall be happy to take my full share of responsibility with my noble friend who has conducted these negotiations; because, undoubtedly, although he was the organ of the Government, and as such in full pos the confidence of the Government, I, as the head of that Government, avow and consider myself to be mainly responsible for the transaction. I do not think that any circumsta has occurred since I have held the situation I now hold in public affairs has given me so much pain as these unhappy differences with the Government of France. [Hear, hear. On more than one occasion, upon which I do not wish to enter into the details, we have shown a wish to consult the interests of the Government of France, when, I will not say the interests of England, but the popular feeling of England was a good deal against the French Government. It was our wish to show forbearance towards that Government, as a Government which we wished to see strong and powerful in Europe, and whose existence and whose strength is essential

Out of doors there appears to be a general opinion that Lord Palmerston's explanations were so convincing and

The Times is very much dissatisfied with Lord PALMER-

PARLIAMENT will, on its re-assembling, be busily advocate, if not the organ, of the Austrian Government, now and ridiculous," and that the President has declared that the

sent. The whole Ministry is said to have adopted the Presiembroil us in angry discussions with Austria and Russia. PARIS BOURSE, May 23 .- Five per cents. 89f. 75c.

Three per cents. 55f. 70c. Bank of France 2,100. M. VICTOR HUGO and M. MONTALEMBERT have had smart war of words in the Assembly, and M. DE LAMARTINE was left speaking.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, 20'clock .- Consols for money, 95% to 96; consols for the account, 95% to 96.

The cotton market at Havre yesterday was very active. Sales to 2 o'clock about 2,000 bales, and prices firm, at an advance of about one franc on most kinds.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, MAY 23, 1850. For the last ten days the capital, I may say all France, has been on the qui vive, in constant expectation of another insurrectionary movement on the part of the Red Republicans.

Let me hasten to say, these apprehensions have almost disappeared. Not that we have any confidence in the professions of pacific intentions, regard for the constitution, and respect for universal suffrage, which the orators and journals of the party daily preach. Nothing but fear prevents the rising fear of the instant and terrible repression with which Changarnier would meet the first disturbers of the pavement. They know that the arrangements are so complete, that, probably without firing a musket, their bands, the moment they showed them nouncement of the entire extinction of all hopes of the intro- selves, would be overwhelmed, arrested, and thrown duction of railway communication into Bengal, for the pre- into prison. The severe surveillance of which I spoke in my last, is still continued, and will be until the crisis passes. There is every reason to believe that the admonitions to calm on the part of the revolutionist leaders are quite sincere for the mo-ment, and that they have had great difficulty in restraining the ardor of the more violent among them, who are in favor of an immediate rising. They pretend to believe that the electoral bill will not pass. its advocates, however, in and out of the Assembly, have lost none of their confidence. The bill amendatory of the electoral law has undergone in committee some important changes, which do not however deprive it of its odious character, as violating the constitution. The bill, as reported, prescribes a residence of three years in the same canton, and adds to the modes of proving this residence recognised in the original bill that of inscription upon the list of persons bound to furnish, not money, but labor, for keeping county roads in good repair. These provisions, the last particularly, will conciliate the votes of many of the Legitimists, upon whose partisans of the Eastern department the original bill bore with great severity. All allowances made, it is estimated that the bill, if passed in its amended form, will deprive of the elective franchise upwards of three millions of oters. It bears, and is intended to bear, with especial weight ipon the large cities, and the manufacturing population. The whole voting population of France, under the reign of universal suffrage, as established by the constitution, may be set down in round numbers at ten millions. The new bill, it passed as reported, will reduce it to six and a half millions.

The discussion commenced on Tuesday last: Urgency was leclared by a vote of 461 against 230. In theory, urgency is declared when time is wanting for the three readings prescribed for the passage of a bill. The bill in such case may be finally passed after a single discussion. In this instance it is not pretended that time presses; but urgency is declared avowedly to avoid the repeated agitation in and out of the House which would attend three discussions. The principal speakers against the declaration of urgency were Lagrange and de Flotte. They surprised every one, the latter particularly, by the moderation of their language. It is a deceitful hypocritical calm, observed in obedience to the momentary tactics of the party. Gen. CAVAIGNAC was the first who took the tribune to speak against the bill itself. This distinguished General and statesman advocates universal suffrage absolutely, without any limitation, save that of the legal age of 21 years. "Does the con-" stitution intend to make the domicile a condition of electoral capacity ? I do not believe that it does. Every French citi-" zen of the age of 21 years has the right of voting wherever " he may be. It is thus, in my opinion, that the constitution ' should be understood and interpreted." "Your bill re-establishes what the revolution of February abolished, the fiction which prevailed for thirty years previous, of a legal country. It disenfranchises and places without the legal country a very large portion of French citizens. This is sovereignty unjust and dangerous. It is this which alarms me: for, by thus excluding large masses of citizens from the electoral struggle, you are opening the lists to evil passions. Our wisest course is to accoupt universal suffrage frankly and un-

reservedly." The Right listened to the speech of Gen. Cavaignac with espectful silence : but it frequently elicited the warm, and to

the General unaccustomed, applause of the Left. He was followed by VICTOR HUGO, who, the very opposite of Cavaignac, both as a man and orator, supported in his poetic redundant style, the same opinion. He declared that Government, in abolishing the right of voting possessed by the suffering classes, was voting the abominable and impious restoration of the right of insurrection. He indulged in beautiful and eloquent eulogy of universal suffrage; dwelt upon its moralizing and elevating effects; and then, borne away by the imagination of the poet and the fervor of the philanthropist, soaring infinitely above the cool, severe, and just appreciations of the practical statesman, he averred that France during the last two years, and especially during the last two months, had given proof to demonstration that she was ripe for the exercise of universal suffrage in its most unrestricted sense, saying

"What! pacific progress had been substituted in the place of violent; impatience had ceased; anger had disarmed itself; the exchange of the right of revolt for the right of voting had been consummated; the man of the suffering classes had accepted the exchange; there was no agitation, no turbulence; the unhappy being was feeling himself elevated by the social confidence. This new citizen, this restored sovereign, was entering upon his rights with serene dignity-[here the nurmurs of the Right, which had long been with great diffi culty contained, become so loud as to render it impossible for the orator to proceed; he turned and apostrophized his interrupters with severity and dignity, and then resumed his proken sentence]—the prolitary, without astonishment, without intoxication, was performing the duties of his public life. tion again! And it is this man, the last in the social scale, who was hoping, by little and litle, to mount up—this poor, ing, lately hostile, now reconciled, appeared, confiding, fraternal, it is he whom your law seeks and lays hands upon! What for? To make of him something insensate, unworthy, odious, anarchical, abominable! To take from him his right of suffrage! To tear from him his sentiments of peace, conciliation, hope, justice, concord, and give him back to violence! Ah, what men of disorder you are! And why are you doing this? Because the people have dared to use the elective franchise according to their own good pleasure! Because, forsooth, the people have had the unheardof audacity to suppose themselves free, and, more, to imagine themselves sovereign! It is because the people have had the impudence to give you pacific advice at the ballot-box, instead f purely and simply prostrating themselves at your feet! Hence your indignation and your wrath? For this it is that you exclaim, 'We will chastise thee, People! we will punish thee, People! You have accounts to sattle with us! And behold, like the madman of history, you are beating the ocean with rods! And in good faith you believe yourselves conservatists, organizers, reconstructors of society! It pains me to destroy your illusion; but let me tell you that, most innocently, withlong since proved it—the marvellous talent of making revolutions without seeing it, without wishing it, without knowing it, and while wishing to do something else! You have seiz have let them fall flat upon the pavement! You would make The orator concluded by expressing his firm conviction that the law, skilfully framed, provocative, dangerous as it was, would prove in practice harmless and inefficient. "You are," your attacks triumphantly. True, the erasure of one sye of a single voter from the lists would be a violation of the constitution and a usurpation; but go on, strike off your three, four, eight millions, if you choose! The resul; for you will be the same. The million that remain will avenge the millions you may disfranchise!"

The honors of the day yesterday were for MONTALEMBERT.

speech in favor of the bill. "I read in a Democratic journal," dent's views, and declared they would adhere to them. There he exclaimed, in conclusion, "that our heads—the heads of us, seems also a fear that Sir W. Parker's visit to Naples may the seventeen who framed this bill-are devoted to the infernal gods of the revolution! Well, the history of our fathers is here to tell us what that means. It gives us but the choice between the scaffold of Terror and the Democratic dagger which slew Rossi at Rome! So be it! And, mark me well-I accept this fate! and prefer it a thousand times to the infamy and contempt with which posterity will cover those who, with the mission to save France, would, with dastardly pusillanimity, deliver the country dishonored, society betrayed, France undone, to servitude, barbarism, and shame !"

> The debate continues to-day. There are more than forty orators to speak, pro and con. We shall hardly know the result before the close of the week. The discussion gives nusual animation to the immediate neighborhood of the Assembly. Crowds of men, en blouse, and of most sinister aspect, occupy the Place du Palais Bourbon, upon which is one of the principal entrances into the Assembly during the whole day. But not the slightest symptom of disorder is discernible. Extraordinary military preparations are daily taken for the protection of the Assembly. And I do not believe that that it was not to dissolve but to perpetuate the the vote of the bill will be followed immediately by a popular Union. Who (he asked) was the greatest patriotmovement. I have talked freely this week with several ultra red democrats, men who, I am sure, would, if the insurrection were to burst out, be found behind the barricades-indeed, they admit to me that they would. Well, I find them thoroughly fear-smitten at the formidable military preparations. Success, they say, is impossible for the moment. But they plainly intimate that their time will come ere long; and then, we to the conquered !

This important and intensely interesting affair of universal suffrage has drawn public attention from all other subjects. Even the diplomatic difficulty with England, in which it was at first pretended that the honor and dignity of France were so rudely touched, creates but a feeble diversion. The opinion is universal that the affair will be speedily arranged; that it will not even lead to complete rupture of diplomatic relations between England and France. Lord NORMANBY has not yet asked for his passports. The affair has ceased to affect operations upon 'Change. French papers are almost unanimous in the opinion that Lord PALMERSTON has not manifested a sufficiently respectful deference to the French mediation. They praise the Government for acting with so much spirit, and admit there is no occasion for war to follow. La Presse of this morning-a paper long noted for its anti-English feeling-says, after publishing the numerous documents upon the subject : "The consequence to be deduced from these papers is, that, though England has made a perhaps excessive use of her rights, she has not actually exceeded their limits. Lord PALMERSTON had in fact stipulated that coercive measures towards Greece might be resumed, without further formulities, in case M. Gnos should abandon the negotiations; and, further, that if a direct arrangement should have been concluded at Athens, it should be executed, in preference to the convention of London. The perusal of the documents will show that it was exactly those two cases which occurred."

The wants of the Treasury have induced the Assembly to enact that from and after the 1st of July of this year letter postage in France shall be raised from four to five sous the single letter of 74 grammes.

The equestrian statue of the Duke of ORLEANS, which at the epoch of the last revolution was displaced from its pedestal in the court of the Louvre at Paris, has just been transported to Versailles, and placed upon a pedestal in the parterre of the Orangery.

It is announced as certain that the submarine electric telegraph between London and Paris will be ready for operation by the last of next month.

Marto, of the Italian opera, now in Russia, is reported to have suddenly and irrevocably lost his voice. He was upon the stage singing in the Huguenots when the event occurred.

DEAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION .- The subscriber will offer at public auction, on the premises, a Monday the 10th of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., on Monday the 10th of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., the real estate of which Thomas Gittings, late of Montgomery county, died seised, situated in said county, about 8 miles from Washington city, on the road leading from that city to Colesville, and on the road leading from the Cross roads to Bladensburg. This property will be offered in lots, varying from \$4\$ to 137 acres, all well-wooded and watered, and two of them having farm houses on them.

Terms of sale: On-third cash, and the balance in one, two, and three equal annual instalments to be secured by the hands

and three equal annual instalments, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, bearing interest from the day of sale, with security to be approved by the subscriber.

Mr. Jedediah Gittings, or Mr. Martin L. Gittings, living on the premises, will take pleasure in showing the property.
may 31—d3tw1t WM. VIERS BOUIC, Trustee.

TILECTION OF AN ENGINEER.-At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Virginia Central rail-road company at Charlottesville, on the 4th day of June, 1850, Resolved, That the election of a Chief Engineer in the place of William A. Keeper, whose resignation has been ac-depted, be postponed, to take place in Richmond, on Tuesday, the 18th of June, instant.

Copy from the minutes, june 7—4t JOHN GARRET, Secretary. BRILLIANT LOTTERIES. FOR MAY, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class 64, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 8th June, 1850. 75 number Lottery—12 drawn ballots.

RICH AND BRILLIANT SCHEME. splendid prize of ...\$53,000 | 1 prize of 3,000 do......33,000 do.....13,000 do.....11,000 do. 33,000 5 do. 2,000 do. 13,000 8 do. 1,500 do. 11,000 50 do. 1,000 do. 5,330 150 do. 600 10..... 4,000 Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets \$200 (0)
Do. do 25 half do 100 (0) 25 half do 100 t.0 25 quarter do 50 00 25 eighth do 25 00

\$31,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class 67, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, 15th June, 1850 65 numbers lottery—11 drawn ballots.

\$72,000-\$24,000-\$16,000-\$10,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class F, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 22d June, 1850.

15 drawn numbers in each package of 26 tickets. splendid prize of \$72,000 | 1 prize 20 do..... 5,000 395 4,000 Whole Tickets \$90, Halves \$10, Quarters \$5, Eighth s \$2.50 Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$240. do 26 half do 26 quarter do 26 eighth \$36,000_\$18,000_10,000!

20 prizes of 1,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 72, for 1850. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 29, 1850 75 number lottery-13 drawn ballots. . SPLENDID SCHEME.

| Prize of. | \$36,000 | 2 prizes of | \$2,000 | 1 do. | 18,000 | 3 do. | 1,500 | 1 do. | 10,000 | 20 do. | 1,090 | 1 do. | 6,000 | 25 do. | 500 | 1 do. | 3,710 | &c &c &c. do...... 3,710 &c &c &c Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$120 00
Do. do 25 half do 60 00
Do. do 26 quarter do 30 00
Orders for tickets and shares, and certificates of packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most promp attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

The Legislature has adjourned, after passing one hundred J. & C. MAURY, Agents.

TELEGRAPH REPORTS. &c.

MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, JUNE 3-P. M. The Southern Convention met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was called to order by Ex-Governor AARON V. BROWN, of Tennessee, who stated that the committee of the different States, in their preliminary meeting, had agreed upon the following report and recommendation, which they had requested him to submit to the Convention, and which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Convention vote by States, each delegation counting one vote. Resolved, That the following gentlemen be officers of the

Convention: WILLIAM L. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, President; Governor McDonald, of Georgia, Vice President; WILLIAM F. COOPER and E. G. EASTMAN, of Nashville,

The PRESIDENT, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention in explanation of its objects, stating he who would avert approaching danger by preparing for its approach, or he who waited till the evil was irremediable? They had met to consult upon measures for averting the dreaded calamity of disunion.

The Convention was formally opened with orayer by Rev. J. B. FERGUSON.

After some discussion in regard to objections to he credentials of some of the delegates, it was ordered that a committee be raised, consisting of one delegate from each State, to receive and register the names of all the delegates present.

On motion of R. B. Roberts, of South Carolina,

the Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. CLAY's compromise, it is said, will be reected by the Convention.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION .- SECOND DAY.

NASHVILLE, (TENNESSEE,) JUNE 4. The Convention re-assembled this morning, puruant to adjournment. Mr. WINSTON, of Alabama, moved that so much of the

report of the committee of organization presented yesterday as refers to the manner of voting in Convention be recommitted. Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgis, said it would be better first to

ascertain who were members of the Convention. The question being taken on the motion of Mr. WINSTON,

was adopted. Gen. Pillow, chairman of the committee on elections, reported a list of the delegates elected to seats in the Con-

Mr. PERKINS moved the adoption of the report of the com-

nittee of organization.

Mr. ERWIN, of Alabama, opposed the motion. He said he could not support the report; if it was adopted, he might acquiesce, but he maintained that it was subversive of the authority of the people. Delegates, he said, had been appointed by the people to represent the States at large, and others to represent Congressional districts. He was one of the latter, and had no authority to represent the State. Each Congressional district was entitled, he contended, to a separate vote. Unless this vote was allowed them, how were the people of the districts who appointed them to know whether they had been properly represented? If the principle

recommended was adopted, where, he asked, would it be stopped? If the Convention was permitted to exercise this stretch of power-to appoint delegates for Arkansas and Virginia-why should it not also appoint delegates for Missouri and Kentucky, which had no delegates here ? This Convention, he said, was no ordinary body-the occasion no ordinary one. No step should be taken without mature delibe-

The discussion was continued by ERWIN, BALD, and GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama ; GOODE, of Virginia ; PICKENS, of South Carolina; Col. QUILT, of Georgia, and BROWN, of

The previous question having been called, the Convention got into confusion; a number of gentlemen endeavored to authority to decide the manner of voting, and stated the order of the questions pending before the Convention. The result was, after two amendments had been voted down, that the proposition of the committee on organization was adopted. So that it was decided to vote by States, each State having one vote, and nine States being represented, viz. Alabama, Arkaneas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Judge SHARKET is Presiient. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

[It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that a large majority of the PEOPLE of more than half the States mentioned in the last paragraph have repudiated this Convention, and therefore can have no delegates in it who, are authorized to speak and act for them 1

NASHVILLE CONVENTION-THIRD DAY.

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) JUNE 5. The Convention met at 10 o'clock to-day. Several delegates were announced, and were admitted to seats. The names of gentlemen composing the committee ordered

to be raised were announced, consisting of two from each State that has as many Delegates present, and of one from such States as have but one Delegate in Convention. Mr. McRea, of Mississippi, submitted a series of resolu-

tions, declaring the spirit of the Convention to be conciliatory, and having it in view to preserve the Constitution and the Union. They maintain that all territory acquired by the United States belongs to the several States, to be governed by them through their agents in Congress, and recommend that, if the North will not concede to the South its rights, as guarentied by the Coustitution, the formality of the association will be broken, and must lead to non-intercourse; and that Congress has no right to discriminate between the different species of property held under the Constitution. The resplutions were referred to the committee on business. Mr. Chester, of Tennessee, offered a resolution providing

for the appointment of a committee on printing. Carried. The Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION-FOURTH DAY. NASHVILLE, JUNE 6th.

There are now in attendance at the Convention delegates from the following States : Virginia, 6 ; South Carolina, 17;

Georgia, 12; Alabama, 21; Mississippi, 11; Texas, 1; Arkausas, 2; Florida, 6; and a large number from Tennessee Various propositions from the different States were received and referred to the select committee on business, composed of representatives from different States. The propositions, thus far, have been mild and conciliatory, but firm. It is generally believed that the Convention will recommend

the compromise, or probably advise the Missouri compromise, and then, perhaps, adjourn to October next.

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5 .- The steamer Cherokee arrived

here this evening. She brings the California mails to May 1st, and \$150,000 in gold dust. The "Alta California" says that three steamers for the Atlantic States, since the 1st March, have taken over three and a half millions of gold The Placer Times says that John Berry, who has lately

returned from the Trinity, represents gold plenty in the beds, bars, and streams; but it is so fine as to require to be worked by quicksilver machines. Six thousand persons were at the Middle Fork of the American, waiting for the waters to subside, so that they could commence operations at Placerville. The whole town was dug over, and proved to be excellent diggings, as a creek had formerly run through it. Some large operations had been made on Gold Run creek; one man sold his claim to a hundred and fifty feet along the creek for ten thousand dollars; others have sold out equally well.

and thirty-three acts and seventeen joint resolutions. The whole country is clamoring for immediate admission into the